

MISCELLANY

From time to time in this department of California and Western Medicine, appear columns grouped under the following headings: Comment on Current and Recent Articles in this Journal; News; Medical Economics; Readers' Forum; California State Board of Health; and California Board of Medical Examiners. For Book Reviews, see index on the front cover, under Miscellany.

NEWS

Lane Medical Lectures.—The dates for the Lane Medical Lectures, which are to be given by Dr. F. d'Herelle, Directeur du Service Bacteriologique du Conseil Sanitaire, Maritime et Quarantenaire of Alexandria, Egypt, and discoverer of the bacteriophage phenomenon, have been tentatively fixed for the week commencing October 22, 1928. The subjects of the lectures will be as follows:

- October 22—Bacteriophagy.
- October 23—Bacterial Mutations.
- October 24—The Nature of the Bacteriophage.
- October 25—Infectious Diseases.
- October 26—The Phenomenon of Recovery.

In addition Doctor d'Herelle will give a general lecture at Stanford University on "Logic in Biological Researches."

Semi-Annual Alumni Day.—Dean Langley Porter has announced that the University of California Medical School will hold its second semi-annual Alumni Day on Friday, November 23, 1928, at the San Francisco Hospital, Potrero Avenue and Twenty-Second Street, San Francisco.

The various departments of the school are now preparing the program, which will consist of operations, ward rounds, exhibits, and short talks on different subjects. Complete details of the program will be mailed to all of the alumni in the early part of November.

A most cordial invitation is extended to the graduates of the Medical School and their friends in the profession to attend the Alumni Day clinics.

In accordance with the custom inaugurated last spring, these Alumni days will be held twice a year—in the spring at the University of California Hospital on the day preceding Charter Day, and in the fall at the San Francisco Hospital on the day before the "big game."

Dr. William Dick Cutter, since 1923 dean of the New York Postgraduate Medical School, has been appointed acting dean of the University of Southern California School of Medicine, which will open in September, offering the first year of preclinical medicine. Announcement of the appointment of Doctor Cutter was made by President R. B. von Kleinsmid, who stated that the selection was made after frequent consultation with the medical advisory committee, consisting of Doctors W. W. Beckett, E. A. Bryant, Joseph King, Wayland A. Morrison, and E. N. Pallette, all of Los Angeles.

Enrollment of first-year students in the newly organized school has been limited to fifty-four. More than two hundred applications for admission have been received by the university authorities. From this number the fifty-four best-qualified applicants have been selected. Three years of premedical work in an approved college or university are required for admission.

The newly appointed acting dean is a graduate of Yale University and the Medical School of Johns Hopkins University, from which he received his doctor's degree in 1905. He served his internship at the

French Hospital, New York City, and then joined the hospital staff of the Cooper Queen Mine, Bisbee, Arizona, where he was located from 1906 to 1910. The following year he became professor of physiology and pharmacology in the medical department of the University of Georgia, remaining there until 1919 when he became secretary of the Board of Medical Examiners of New York State. In 1923 he took up his work as dean of the New York Postgraduate Medical School. He resigned that position to accept the headship of the newly constituted school at the University of Southern California.

The new dean is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Medical Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, Phi Beta Kappa, and Sigma Xi.

University of California Medical School Announces Two Lectures.—Dean Langley Porter of the University of California Medical School announced yesterday that Dr. Robert J. Ruth, chief of the pharmaceutical division, professional service of E. R. Squibb & Sons, has been obtained to present two public motion picture films in Toland Hall of the University Hospital, Fourth and Parnassus avenues, San Francisco, on Monday, October 8.

The subjects of the pictures will be "Sunshine from the Sea," to be given at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and "How Science Aids in Controlling Infectious Diseases," to be given at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dean Porter explains that the first picture presents the subject of cod-liver oil and the second depicts the principles of biological therapy, and the methods employed for the manufacture and control of these products. Each film will be preceded by a fifteen-minute talk by Doctor Ruth on the subject to be portrayed. Faculty, students and others interested are cordially invited to attend.—*U. C. Clip Sheet.*

Annual Report of the American Association for Medical Progress.—The third annual report of the American Association for Medical Progress, Santa Barbara County branch, has just been issued by its president, George E. Coleman. Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, LL.D., is the honorary president, and Bernhard Hoffmann and Dr. Rexwald Brown are chairmen of the Lay and Medical Advisory Boards.

During the year letters to members have been issued from time to time upon topics of importance. The necessity for the vaccination of school children has been stressed, the untruthful statements of anti-vaccinationists have been refuted, and the desirability of consulting and having faith only in scientifically trained physicians has been emphasized.

Reprints of articles on "Vaccines and Serums," "Deafness and Research," and "Some Medical Discoveries of 1927" were issued in pamphlet form. Reviews of the last two were given wide publicity throughout the country, and particularly in California. Numerous newspaper articles were also published.

Prizes were offered by the president to the Junior High and High School students for the best essays on scientific subjects, particularly those relating to biology. Also an exhibit of bacterial cultures was placed in the Natural History Museum.

In his report Mr. Coleman stresses the necessity for the scientific education of the young as giving a

true perspective of scientific methods in research, in fostering a thorough understanding of the relation of science to our daily lives, and establishing in the mind of the developing child a proper scientific attitude toward disease and the maintenance of bodily health.

The members of the association are therefore urged to use their influence toward the universal training of the young in elementary biology and as far as possible in other sciences.

Continuing, Mr. Coleman says: "Southern California abounds in quacks, spiritual and psychical healers, and various pernicious antimicrobial organizations. Some masquerade under the cloak of religion, some as lovers of animals, and still others under the banner of 'personal freedom' (antivaccinationists). All are a menace to the public health, for they initiate, too often successfully, legislation inimical to our physical welfare and to medical progress, and tend to destroy a sane and wholesome attitude toward the search for and teachings of scientific truths.

"It is my intention to continue the same educational policy as in previous years, one which I believe will ultimately bring enlightenment in medical matters to this community far above that found in most cities of similar size anywhere in the country. It should be remembered that the benefits of this educational work accrue primarily to laymen and not to physicians. The latter have not the time for it, and in any event cannot be expected to do it all. The ultimate education of the masses, therefore, rests largely in the hands of the more intelligent laymen coöperating as far as possible with the medical profession. I believe we may assure ourselves that the results of our efforts, though not measurable, will tend to be of more or less widespread benefit, and the object for which we are striving will be ultimately attained."

The official endorsement of the work of the association has been given by President W. W. Campbell of the University of California and Dean Langley Porter of the Medical School.

The Pan-Pacific Surgical Conference.—Some years ago the cry was "Go West, young man, go West." And the young, independent thinking men went West and built a great empire. Medically the same progressive self-reliant type of mind also climbed the Rockies and began working on the Pacific Slope. The many contributions that have come forth, the excellency of the universities developed, the high type of hospitals erected, the wonderful research institutions conducted, and the fine caliber of the men in the medical ranks have given a confidence to the men of the Pacific Slope that makes them look still beyond the horizon.

So many of the Eastern medical men's vision failed to see over the Rockies that a group of West Coast medical men headed by Dr. George Swift of Seattle, while in Honolulu some two years ago, lifted their eyes to a wider field. And their cry to the Pacific Coast was "Look West, young men, look West."

The Pacific Ocean is a great lake. There are groups of men doing excellent work in each of the twenty-seven nations bordering on that lake. Do you know the great surgeons of Japan, China, Siam, Australia, New Zealand, etc.? They have ideas, vast experiences, different points of view. Would it not be not only profitable, but a great experience to sit about in a cool tropical paradise and meet these men, exchange experiences, discuss their ideas. Why is it that Japanese women have very little cancer of the breast? Why do the Korean surgeons believe in always aspirating rather than operating on liver abscesses? Why in some countries are postoperative pneumonias almost never seen? Would you like to hear and see what surgery does for elephantiasis and leprosy? And so on. A different crowd, different problems, different points of view. And a vacation.

A four-day trip on the Malolo—a floating palace where one hardly realizes one is aboard ship. The

massive coloring of flowering trees and thousands of night-blooming cereus. Wonderful swimming daily in the waves at Waikiki; the green hills; the blue sky; wonderful golf links; excellent water, milk, and sanitation. Snow-capped mountains within ten miles of the seashore; a miscellaneous assortment of craters, with lava in twisted black masses to broken red dirt with great tree ferns growing in it—the story of creation in action. Bits of color, of old native life; the brilliant color and peoples of the Orient; the blends of East and West—an experiment in mixing of nations with the smile still dominant. Can you get that in New York? New experience with more fun and for less money.

The conference is set for August 14 to 22, 1929. The Australian and Japanese doctors will arrive on the 9th of August. The Malolo arrives on the 14th. More details will follow, but make your plans for next August.

Already enough excellent papers are assured to make the conference a real success, from the professional standpoint, but if there are some who cannot stand even a program in such an environment there is a native drink that can change even the darkest cloud to the rosiest red.

The program to be followed is divided into synopsis as follows:

Anesthesia; general surgical technique; fractures; tuberculosis of bones; eye, ear, nose, and throat; cancer; genito-urinary tract; roentgenology; hospital standardization; plastic surgery; goiter; surgery of the thorax; surgery of the upper abdomen; abdominal surgery; gynecology; industrial surgery; leprosy.

American Public Health Association, Chicago, October 15-19.—Eleven sections will comprise the fifty-seventh annual convention of the American Public Health Association, which will be held jointly with the meetings of the American Child Health Association and the American Social Hygiene Association at the Stevens Hotel. Sections will be divided into the following main groups: epidemiology; public health education; cancer; vital statistics; industrial hygiene; public health engineering; child hygiene; laboratory; health officers; food, drugs, and nutrition; and public health nursing.

Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, president of the American Public Health Association, will deliver the opening address. A second general session will be held on Wednesday when Dr. Frank G. Boudreau will be present from the health section of the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland, to speak on "International Health."

Minneapolis Meeting of the National Auxiliary.—The sixth annual session of the Woman's Auxiliary to the American Medical Association was held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, June 11-15, 1928. Over 1200 women registered, and they were delightfully entertained and cared for by the local auxiliaries.

The business meetings were largely attended, four hundred women being present at the all-day session of June 14. Much interest was given to the reading of the papers and state reports. There are now well-organized and efficient units in thirty states.

The abstracted proceedings will be printed at an early date and a copy sent to the entire membership.

The following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. Allen H. Bunce, 360 Ponce De Leon Avenue N. E., Atlanta, Georgia.

President-Elect—Mrs. George H. Hoxie, 3719 Pennsylvania Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

First Vice-President—Mrs. Evarts V. De Pew, 115 East Agarita Avenue, San Antonio, Texas.

Second Vice-President—Mrs. David W. Parker, 52 Clarke Street, Manchester, New Hampshire.

Third Vice-President—Mrs. Horace Newhart, 212 West Twenty-Second Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Fourth Vice-President—Mrs. Frank W. Cregor, 1621 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Treasurer—Mrs. Irvin Abell, 1433 South Third Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

Secretary—Mrs. M. T. Edgerton, 788 Penn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia.

Parliamentarian—Mrs. F. L. Adiar, 2500 Blaisdell Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Directors for two years—Mrs. John O. McReynolds, Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Wayns W. Babcock, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Mrs. A. Haines Lippincott, Camden, New Jersey.

Directors for one year—Mrs. F. P. Gengenbach, Denver, Colorado; Mrs. William E. Parke, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Mrs. J. T. Christison, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Chairmen of committees—Organization: Mrs. A. T. McCormack, Louisville, Kentucky.

Health Education: Mrs. George H. Hoxie, Kansas City, Missouri.

Hygeia: Mrs. A. B. McGlothlan, St. Joseph Missouri.

Publicity: Mrs. T. C. Terrell, Fort Worth, Texas.

Program: Mrs. Southgate Leigh, Norfolk, Virginia.

Finance: Mrs. G. Henry Mundt, Chicago, Illinois.

Entertainment: Mrs. William Kuydendall, Eugene, Oregon.

Public Relations: Mrs. E. H. Cary, Dallas, Texas.

Special appointments—Auditor: Mrs. C. W. Roberts, Atlanta, Georgia.

Historian: Mrs. E. V. De Pew, San Antonio, Texas.

Committee on Health Films—Chairman: Mrs. John O. McReynolds, Dallas, Texas.

Committee on Resolutions—Chairman: Mrs. J. N. Hunsberger, Norristown, Pennsylvania.

Committee on Credentials and Registrations—Chairman: Mrs. James N. Brawner, Atlanta, Georgia.

Special Advisory Committee—Mrs. S. C. Red, Houston, Texas; and Mrs. Seale Harris, Birmingham, Alabama.

Gold Medal to Doctor Francis.—A gold medal for the most important and original medical work of the year was presented by the American Medical Association at its Minneapolis meeting to Dr. Edward Francis of the United States Public Health Service for his research on tularemia. The disease was first discovered in a ground squirrel in Tulare County, California, in 1910 by Dr. G. W. McCoy of the Public Health Service.

Since then it has been recognized in forty-two states, the District of Columbia, and Japan, but in no other countries. Of 614 reported cases, twenty-three have ended in death. Doctor Francis himself became a victim of the disease when studying his first case of it in Utah. He has become the nation's outstanding authority on tularemia, which has perplexed science since its discovery in 1910.

It is primarily an epizootic of wild rabbits. It has been traced to *Bacterium tularense*, which produces decay of tissue cells in the liver and spleen. The organs become covered with white spots from the size of a pin point to that of a pin head. Doctor Francis examined the livers of one thousand rabbits offered for sale in Washington, D. C., and found ten, or one per cent, to be infected with the bacteria in a virulent form. The inoculation easily passes to man in the process of dressing rabbits. The infection from the

rabbit's liver will enter a wound in the hand and cause an ulcer, enlarged glands at the elbow and axilla, fever, and confinement to bed.

The disease in man is most prevalent in November, December and January, when cottontails are most generally hunted. Cooks, hunters, housewives, market men and persons who prepare jack rabbits for fish or coyote bait, fox, chicken, hog or dog food, often become infected. After it was discovered in the ground squirrel by Doctor McCoy, tularemia passed to the jack rabbits of the West and advanced steadily across the continent until now there remains only one block of six uninhabited states in New England.

The Public Health Service urges for prevention that bare hands be kept out of wild rabbits. The meat is harmless when thoroughly cooked, since a temperature of 133 degrees F. kills the bacteria. Rubber gloves give complete protection when dressing wild rabbits. A rabbit which a dog has caught or which a boy has killed with a club is likely to be sick. So is the cottontail usually brought in by the tenderfoot—the one which sits still at the point of his gun and is about the only one he can shoot. It is a good rule of health, as well as sportsmanship, to take rabbits on the run at twenty-five feet.

In the history of medicine there is only one instance where American investigators alone have discovered a disease of man, isolated its cause, determined its source of infection and the modes of transmission to man, described its symptomatology and pathology and elucidated the other essentials making up the complete knowledge of the disease. That instance is the story of tularemia.—*J. Missouri M. A.*

Interstate Postgraduate Assembly at Atlanta Georgia.

On October 15 to 19, 1928, at Atlanta, Georgia, the Interstate Postgraduate Assembly of North America will hold a series of meetings at which many of the leading physicians and surgeons of America, as well as a number of celebrated foreign colleagues, will present papers. The railroads throughout the United States are offering special rates to this convention. The scientific program which has been published indicates that all the major aspects of medicine, surgery, and the specialties will receive very broad consideration.

Anniversary Celebration for Dr. William C. Gorgas, Washington, D. C.

—The Gorgas Memorial headquarters here announce anniversary plans for October 3, the birthday of Dr. William Crawford Gorgas. The fight of Gorgas against yellow fever and malaria and his administrative genius as Surgeon-General of the Army during the World War, as well as his famed work in the field of sanitation are to be stressed in these meetings. Thirty-three health corps of the Memorial will participate.

Of particular importance in this year's citation of the various efforts of the Memorial to honor the name of Gorgas is the statement that "one of the leading scientists in the field of tropical medicine" will soon be chosen by the scientific board of the organization to take charge of the laboratory in Panama. This laboratory is made possible by an annual appropriation of the United States Government of \$50,000, which is to be supplemented by grants from some twenty-one South and Central American countries.

Panama has given over the use of a magnificent edifice recently erected for a proposed school of medicine to the Memorial, and it is predicted by Memorial officials the research campaign will be under way by November 1 in these quarters.